



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ciation reports that some statistics have recently been published showing that of the 345 medical and other scientific journals published in France before the war, about 270 have suspended publication. Others have changed from weekly to a monthly issue and others issue only four numbers a year. The total quantity of the paper used by them now does not amount to more than 35 tons a month. The important discoveries and experiences of the war and the lessons from them have been spread broadcast by the medical journals, so that surgeons and physicians have been able to keep abreast of progress and thousands of lives have been saved. The organization medical press in France is pleading with the authorities for special concessions during the period of the prevailing scarcity of paper, but no heed has been paid to the appeal as yet.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

YALE UNIVERSITY has received from the Kingsley Trust Association (Scroll and Key Society of Yale College) \$30,000 to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary last year of the founding of the society. This is to be added to the endowment of the Kingsley Trust Association Publication Fund, established by the members of the Society in 1914, and will increase the total of this to \$50,000; making it the largest publication fund held by the university. The income of the original \$20,000 is used for publications through the Yale University Press in the field of history.

THE Massachusetts State College is requesting a state appropriation of \$100,000 for the development of women's work at the institution, \$70,000 being for a women's building and \$30,000 for maintenance until November 30, 1920.

IN response to a request from the gun production of the Ordnance Department, United States army, the school of applied science of New York University has put its testing laboratory at the service of the government.

THOMAS P. COOPER, director of station and extension work in North Dakota, has been ap-

pointed dean of the Kentucky College of Agriculture and director of the Experiment Station.

DR. H. G. KNIGHT, dean of the college of agriculture and director of the experiment station of the University of Wyoming, has accepted the corresponding position at the Oklahoma College and Station, effective February 1, and has been succeeded at Wyoming by A. D. Faville.

PROFESSOR HARVEY EVERT HUBER, professor of biology and geology at Ohio Northern University since 1913, has resigned to accept the professorship of biology at Bluffton College. He will assume his new position in September.

L. T. ANDEREGG, in charge of the department of chemistry in the high school at Decatur, Ill., has accepted the position at the Kansas State Agricultural College in chemical analysis which was left vacant by the resignation of R. C. Wiley.

DR. GERALD L. WENDT has been appointed assistant professor of chemistry and curator of the Kent chemical laboratory at the University of Chicago. He has charge of the instruction in quantitative analysis and in radioactivity.

LINA STERN, privatdozent in the University of Geneva, has been appointed professor extraordinary of physiological chemistry.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE SPECTROSCOPIC INVESTIGATION

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: An exceptional opportunity for spectroscopic investigation now exists in this country and it seems desirable that it should have the wide publicity of the columns of SCIENCE. The Mining Experiment Station at Golden, Colorado, under the Federal Bureau of Mines, specializes in the radium products and the rare gases which are associated with their production. It is likely that larger quantities of the radium emanation, for instance, are available there for research than anywhere else in the world at the present time.

A visit to this interesting laboratory last autumn disclosed the presence there of a large